

BASLAVSKAYA, S. S.

30221

Mikhaylova, G. D. i Shvyetskaya, Z.M. Dyeystviye solyey kaliya na fotosintyez
rastenyi. Doklad na Vsesyuz. Konferyentsii po fotosintyezu 22-25 okt. 1946 87
Trudy in-ta fiziologii rastenyi im. Timiryazyeva. T. VI, vyp. 2. 1949,
s.50-57.--Bibliogr: 13 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

CA

110

Photosynthesis of phytoplankton in steppe-region water reservoirs. S. S. Bulaykaya and O. N. Kusina (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 1121-3(1950).—The photosynthetic activity was detd. at various depths in representative ponds. The greatest O assimilation occurs in the upper water levels. The compensation point (intersection of the curves of O utilization and formation) ranged from 0.8 to 1.2 m. depth. The activity began in early morning, remained high until late afternoon, then gradually declined. Calcd. production of org. matter expressed as glucose per day averaged 1.4–3.4 g. per sq. m. of trophogenic layer of the reservoir (0.3–0.5 m. depth). G. M. Ko-solapoff

11 D

Photosynthesis of some algae in ponds of Kamyshinsk region. S. S. Buzlavskaya and O. N. Rusina (M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 829-32 (1950).—Rpts. with *Spirogyra*, *Tetraspora*, and *Cladophora* showed a max. of diurnal photosynthetic activity in mid-day period. *Spirogyra* showed unusually high activity reaching above 8 mg. O_2 /g.; *Tetraspora* specimens gave values not above 3-3.5, while *Cladophora* were intermediate. The calcd. values of production of org. material per day, based on the measured photosynthetic activities, were 60 mg. (expressed as glucose)/g. for *Cladophora*, 42-108 mg./g. for *Spirogyra* (the max. value was reached in late June), and about 28 mg./g. for *Tetraspora*. *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* specimens gave the estd. value of 49.0 mg./g. G. M. K.

CA

1/-D

Effect of fertilizers on photosynthetic activity of phytoplankton in water reservoirs. S. S. Baslavskaya, O. I. Koblenz-Mikhale, L. A. Udalova, and E. K. Chistyakova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 777-80 (1982).—Introduction of KH_2PO_4 , $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, K_2SO_4 in 4:1-2:0.25-1.0 proportions (mg./l.) into water contg. phytoplankton (lake-water specimens) leads to increased O content in the soil., especially after addn. of N and P together. Introduction of superphosphate and NH_4NO_3 into full-scale water reservoir (or lake) gave similar improvement of photosynthetic activity which lasted several days after each addn. G. M. Krasolani

BASLAVSKAYA, S. S.

USSR/Biology - Plant physiology

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 43/49

Authors : Baslavskaya, S. S., and Kislyakova, T. E.

Title : Effect of nitrogen and phosphorus on the photosynthesis of *Scenedesmus quadricauda* seaweeds

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/4, 669-672, Oct. 1, 1954

Abstract : The effect of N and P on the photosynthesis of *Scenedesmus quadricauda* seaweeds was investigated. The results are shown in table. Nine references: 5-USSR and 4-German (1939-1953). Graph.

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, June 30, 1954

BASLAVSKAYA, S.S.; GUNAR, I.I.; TRUBETSKOVA, O.M.

"Plant physiology." B.A. Rubin. Reviewed by S.S. Baslavskaya, I.I. Gunar.
O.M. Trubetskova. Fiziol. rast. 2 no. 3: 307-310 My-Je '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Botany--Physiology) (Rubin, B.A.)

BASLAVSKAYA, S.S.; KOBILENITS-MISHKE, O.I.; UDALOVA, L.A.

Action of mineral nutrition on photosynthesis in algae. Trudy Inst.
fiziol.rast. 10:197-209 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Kafedra fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. M.V. Lomonosova. (Plants, Effect of minerals on) (Algae)
(Photosynthesis)

BASIAVSKAYA, S.S.; KULIKOVA, R.F.

Photometric measurements of the growth of algae cultures [with
summary in English]. Biol.MOIP.Otd.biol. 61 no.6:77-82 N-D '56.
(PHOTOMETRY) (ALGAE) (MLRA 10:8)

BASLAVSKAYA, S.S.

Evaluating the assimilatory activity of plants by their carbon
accumulation. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol. pochv., geol., geog.
13 no. 1:25-29 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Kafedra fiziologii
rasteniy.

(Plants--Assimilation)

BASLAVSKAYA, S.S.; FHOVAROVA, N.B.

Some data on the growth and composition of *Scenedesmus quadricauda* (Turp.) Breb. given ammonia and nitrate feedings. Nauch. dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.1:147-152 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(ALGAE) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF NITROGEN ON)

BASLAVSKAYA, S.S.; MARKAROVA, Ye.N.

Effect of phosphorus on the light and dark reactions of
photosynthesis in *Scenedesmus quadricauda*. *Fiziol.rast.* 6 no.2:
151-157 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Department of Plant Physiology, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State
University, Moscow.

(Plants, Effect of phosphorus on)
(Photosynthesis)

17(1)

AUTHORS: Baslavskaya, S. S., Veber, G.

SOV/20-124-1-65/69

TITLE: The Effect of Light Upon the Transformation of Phosphates in Plants (Deystviye sveta na prevrashcheniya fosfatov v rasteniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 227 - 230 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first author detected the favorable effect of phosphorus upon the photosynthesis in algae (Refs 1-3). It was interesting to know whether the phosphorus metabolism is varied by an admixture of phosphorus in experiments of short duration. *Protococcus alga Scenedesmus quadricauda* was used as object of experimentation. The alga was bred in a 10 times diluted Knop mixture which was blown through with CO₂ for 10 minutes every day and periodically exchanged. After 10-15 days the experimental algae were put into a new nutrient mixture, however, without phosphorus, where they were kept for 2 days: on the first day in normal light conditions, on the second day immediately before the experiment in the dark. Thus a sufficiently high intensity of photosynthesis in the algae

Card 1/3

The Effect of Light Upon the Transformation of
Phosphates in Plants

SOV/20-124-1-65/69

was achieved. In the case of an admixture of phosphorus it increased by 15-20% and more. Immediately before the experiment the alga suspension received an admixture of marked phosphorus (P^{32}) in form of $NaH_2P^{32}O_4$ (2-5 mg/liter). Part of the algae remained in the dark (for purposes of control), the rest was illuminated by a 300 watt bulb. Activity was determined by the Geiger-Müller-(Geyger-Myuller) counter. From table 1 can be seen that the absorption of P^{32} and its inclusion into organic compounds takes place both in the dark and in light. In the case of an exposure to light of 5 minutes duration (radioactivity/3-4 times higher than in the dark) the intensity of the two processes increased, although the relative increase of the P^{32} -content was higher in organic compounds than in total phosphorus. This fact is evidence of an active utilization of phosphorus in phosphorus containing compounds in light (Fig 1). The results obtained confirm the results obtained by several research-workers. Furthermore, certain variations in the phosphorus metabolism were confirmed which occur as a result of the favorable phos-

Card 2/3

The Effect of Light Upon the Transformation of
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phorus effect upon photosynthesis in algae. This effect can be explained by the participation of phosphorus in the formation of several phosphorylated compounds, which in turn participate in the processes of fixation and reduction of CO_2 , in the formation of intermediate products and other reactions of photosynthesis. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: September 2, 1958, by A. L. Kursanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1958

Card 3/3

~~Baslavskaya, Sarra Saulovna; BORODULINA, Frida Zakharovna; POTAPOV, Nikolay Gavrilovich; TIN'GOR, Nikolay Karlovich[deceased]; TRUBETSKOVA, Olga Mikhaylovna; SOKOLOVA, N.A., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V., techn. red.~~

[Brief laboratory manual on plant physiology] Malyi praktikum po fiziologii rastenii. Izd.4., perer. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 68 p.
(Plant physiology—Laboratory manuals) (MIRA 14:8)

~~BASLAVSKAYA, Sarra Saulovna; TRUBETSKOVA, Ol'ga Mikhaylovna;~~
~~MITTAYEVA, Yu.P., red.~~

[Laboratory manual on plant physiology] Fraktikum po
fiziologii rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1964.
327 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

ACCESSION NR: AP4034553

8/0020/64/155/005/1220/1223

AUTHOR: Baslavskaya, S. S.; By*strova, Ye. I.

TITLE: The effect of light on the phosphorus metabolism of protococcal algae

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 5, 1964, 1220-1223

TOPIC TAGS: light effect, phosphorus metabolism, protococcal algae, Scenedesmus obliquus, acid soluble phosphorus compound, acid insoluble phosphorus compound, polyphosphate, labeled phosphorus, phosphorus assimilation, photosynthesis, phospholipid, nucleoprotein, phosphoprotein, nucleinic acid

ABSTRACT: This effect was explored in Scenedesmus obliquus and is based on earlier work by the first-mentioned author. Long exposure to light of these algae had resulted in a high content of acid-insoluble (trichloroacetic acid) compounds (85-90% of the total P) with a high percentage of polyphosphates. This fraction was isolated and studied in the present work by determining light-induced P^{32} absorption in the polyphosphates and the stable phosphorus (nucleoproteins, phosphoproteins, nucleinic acids), and in some experiments in the phospholipids as well. Experimental laboratory methods of culture, isolation and counting are described.

Card

1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034553

One part of the algae was kept in the dark, another exposed to light. Both unlabeled and labeled P were applied. Uptake was determined after 10 and 60 minutes of light exposure. The results are tabulated and figured. Total P^{32} uptake occurred in darkness and light, much more so under light, by 9-37% after 10 min. exposure, and 39-71% after 60 min. exposure. More labeled than unlabeled P was assimilated. The highest P^{32} assimilation with longer light exposure was seen in the acid-insoluble compounds, with a relative decrease of that in soluble compounds. Changes in the former involved mainly the polyphosphate fraction which increased 50-250% under light, particularly after 60 min. when it attained 38-43% of total and 80-85%, and occasionally 100% of bound phosphorus. This activity was higher in the older cultures (24-29 days). Radioactivity of the phospholipids also increased under light, but reached only 5-10% of that of the polyphosphate. The stable P fraction contained a considerably lesser amount of P^{32} . After 60 min. light exposure this exceeded 1.5-3 fold that of plants kept in darkness. Literature data as well as the present experiments permit the assumption of a link between polyphosphate synthesis in plants and photosynthetic and respiratory processes. The work is being continued. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4034553

State University)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

1 7743-66 ENT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD

ACC NR: AP5028173

SOURCE CODE: UR/0319/65/050/011/1568/1579

AUTHOR: Markareva, Ye. N.; Baslavskaya, S. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Growth and photosynthesis of a synchronous culture of *Scenedesmus obliquus*

SOURCE: Botanicheskiy zhurnal, v. 50, no. 11, 1965, 1568-1570

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, photosynthesis, chlorophyll, plant development, chlorella, Scenedesmus

ABSTRACT: Various physiological features of *Scenedesmus obliquus* cells at different developmental stages can be studied if the culture is synchronous, i.e., timed so that cells develop and divide together. A suspension of young cells (concentration $2 \cdot 10^9$ cells/liter) was illuminated for 12 hr ($\sim 10,000$ lux). Air with 3% CO_2 was constantly bubbled through the culture. Every 3 hr the following indices were determined: change in the form and dimensions of cells, weight of the dry mass, chlorophyll content, intensity of photosynthesis and respiration, number of cells, and optical density of the solution. Photographs show the synchronous character of the culture and the uniformity of changes in shape and dimensions of the algae during development. As expected, the increase in volume and dry weight of cells during illumination increased the optical density of the solution. Peak intensity of photosynthesis was observed 6-7 hr after the beginning of illumination. Experimental results showed

Card 1/2

UDC: 581.143:581.132:582.264:581.143.6:621.3:072.9

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L-7743-66

ACC NR: AP5028173

that the chlorophyll content in 1 mm³ of cellular substance was higher for young cells. The data obtained lead to the conclusion that the growth phase of *Scenedesmus obliquus* under these conditions comprises the first 6—9 hr of its cycle, and the maturation phase comprises the subsequent hours. Production of autospores does not proceed until the culture is placed in the dark at the end of 12 hr of illumination. These data agree with experimental results for synchronous *Chlorella* cultures. More research is needed to substantiate the findings for *Scenedesmus obliquus*, however. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 20Sep64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4142

Cord 2/2

BASLAVSKIY, I. (Leningrad)

Once more on lens hoods for miniature cameras. *Sov.foto* 19
no.3:58 Nr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Cameras)

BASLAVSKIY, I.A.

I zhib pryamougol'noy plity peremennoy tolshchiny. TRUDY vyssh. inzh.--tekhn. uch.
VMF, 4 (1943), 37-81.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
Markushevich, A.I.,
Rashevskiy, P.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

YEFREMOV, N.P.; IVANOV, G.M.; SHAPIRO, I.S.; BYCHKOV, D.W., doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; BASLAVSKIY, I.A.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redakter.

[Collection of problems in technical mechanics] Sbornik za-
dach po tekhnicheskoi mekhanike. Pod red. G.M.Ivanova. Le-
ningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture,
1953. 250 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Mechanics, Applied--Problems, exercises, etc.)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 149 (USSR) SOV/124-58-1-1167

AUTHORS: Gil'man, L. S., Baslavskiy, I. A.

TITLE: Buried-pipe Design (Raschet ulozhennogo v zemle truboprovoda)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: 15-ya nachn. [nauchn.; Transl. Ed. Note] konferentsiya
Leningr. inzh. -stroit. in-ta. Leningrad, 1957, pp 475-477

ABSTRACT: Examination of an approximate method for the calculation of a pipe line under the premise that the pressure on the upper part of the ring does not vary during a downward displacement and that a resistance is encountered only with outward displacements of the ring.

M. V. Korotkov

Card 1/1

BASLAVSKIY, I.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; RAYEVSKIY, A.N., aspirant.

Analyzing the coating shaped as a sloping vault for the effect
of local cavings. Sbor. nauch trudov LISI no.26:120-135 '57.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Mining engineering)

GIL'MAN, L.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof. (Leningrad); BASLAVSKIY, I.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Murmansk)

Designing towers composed of conic shells reinforced with rings
for wind load. Rasch.prostr.konstr. no.7:39-48 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Roofs, Shell)

BASLAVSKIY, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Necessity of more exact calculation designing of tunnel linings.
Transp.stroi. 13 no.9:61-62 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BASLAVSKIY, I.A.

Ground pressure on tunnel lining. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun.
7 no. 6:16-19 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

BASLIN, S.

Organization in forcing mountain rivers. p. 46.

VOJNI GLASNIK. (Jugoslavenska narodna armija) Beograd, Yugoslavia
Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

BASLYK, YU. A.

USSR

Chemical reaction of nickel with zinc. Yu. A. Ugal and Yu. A. Baslyk (State Univ., Voronezh). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 101, 281-3 (1955).--Heating a mixt. of Ni with Zn (from 15 to 95% Zn) results in an exothermic reaction, readily detectable thermographically; the exothermic point is not repeated on reheating. The results indicate formation of $NiZn$ and Ni_2Zn , accompanied by change in d. and in the x-ray diffraction of the materials, and by decreased reactivity with $NHCl$. G. M. Kosolapoff

BASLYKH, Yu. A.

638* Solid-Phase Reaction of the Interaction of Nickel With
Zinc. Tverdotaznaya reaktsiya vzaimodeistviya nikel' s
tsinkom. (Russian.) Yu. A. Ugal and Yu. A. Baslykh. Zhurnal
obshchei khimii, v. 25, no. 9, Sept. 1955, p. 1645-1651.
Reaction studied by physical-chemical methods; significance of
liquid phase in the mechanism of the solid-phase reactions; role
of NiZn and NiZn₂ eutectic; Graphs, phase diagram. 17 ref.

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1957

BULGARIA

K. BASMAZHIIEVA, Scientific Research Institute for Sanitation and Hygiene (Nauchno-izsledovatel'ski institut sanitarno-higienen) Director (direktor) M. DIMITROV, [Sofia.]

"Perfusion Technique of Feline Intestinal Loop for Study of Absorption."

Sofia, Eksperimentalna Meditsina i Morfologiya, Vol 2, No 2, Apr-Jun 1963; pp 54-58.

Abstract: Injection of water containing 13 to 554 mg. Ca/L into distal part of stomach results in rapid absorption of Ca and rise in the peripheral blood, decrease of Ca in the water as it passes through the duodenum. Drawing of experimental set-up in cat; 5 references: Western, Bulgarian, 3 Soviet include thesis.

1/1

BASMADZHYAN, S.N., inzh.

Use of the ES-~~4~~3-4S synchronous generator for driving
electric cranes. Vest. elektroprom. 31 no.9:37-40 S '60.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Electric generators)

(Electric cranes)

BRASLAV, L. I.

"The Synergistic Treatment of Fresh Forms of Syphilis."

Vestnik venerologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of venerology Dermatology),
No 1, January-February 1954, (biomper), Moscow.

BASMAN, L.I.; BRAZHINA, G.Ya.

Course of experimental treponematosi and the Wassermann reaction in rabbits lightly affected with radiation sickness. Sbor.nauch.rab.Bel. nauch.-issl.kozhno-ven.inst. 6:83-90 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

(TREPONEMATOSIS)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

BASMAN, R.M.

USSR/ Chemical - Chemical technology

Card 1/1 Pub. 116 - 21/29

Authors : Yershov, L. D., and Basman, R. M.

Title : Binding properties of calcium phosphates forming in the $\text{CaO-P}_2\text{O}_5$ system

Periodical : Ukr. khim. zhur. 21/6, 783-787, Dec 1955

Abstract : The four different calcium phosphates forming in a binary $\text{CaO-P}_2\text{O}_5$ system were established as CaP_2O_6 , $\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ and $\text{Ca}_7\text{P}_2\text{O}_9$. The monocalcium phosphate forming at a temperature of 600° showed no signs of any binding properties. The di-calcium phosphate forming at 800° showed satisfactory binding characteristics. The temperature of 1000° was found to be the optimum one for the formation of the tri-calcium phosphate which appeared to be the most active binding agent. Excellent binding characteristics were displayed by the tetra-calcium phosphate obtained at a temperature of 1200° . Data are also presented on the solidification of calcium phosphates. Six references: 4 USSR and 2 USA (1942-1953). Tables; diagram.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., Ukr. SSR, Inst. of Gen. and Inorg. Chem. Lab. of Complex Comp.

Submitted : March 14, 1955

PATMANOV, I.

"Computing wages by machine"

Bukgh. uchot 11, no. 9, 1952.

BASMANOV, I.
BASMANOV, I.

Our work practice with personnel. Bukh.uchet 14 [i.e.16]
no.9:39-41 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Minsk--Tractor industry--Accounting)

RASMANOV, I.A.

Possibilities for simplifying accounting have not been exhausted
(for discussion). Mash.Bel. no.5:201-208 '58.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Costs, Industrial)

BASMANOV, Ivan Antonovich; GRANOVSKIY, G.M., otv. red.

[Problems in accounting for production expenditures]
Voprosy ucheta zatrat na proizvodstvo. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Finansy," 1964. 106 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

L 00059-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) LIP(c)
 ACC NR: AP6023552 JD/HW/WB/RM/JH SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/006/0035/0038
 AUTHCR: Kornus, V. M.; Poyezd, D. F.; Basmanov, I. P.; Eppel', S. A.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Experiments in the application of corrosion resistant and wear resistant materials in the production of catalysts
 SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 6, 1966, 35-38
 TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, wear resistance, industrial catalyst
 ABSTRACT: The article consists of a review of the advantages and disadvantages of various construction materials in the fabrication of equipment for the production of catalysts. Vinyl plastic tubes and valve fittings: these are recommended for nitric acid in concentrations up to 55-60% and a temperature up to 40°. Heat resistant glass: recommended for such acids as hydrochloric and nitric at any given concentrations and temperatures to 100°. Ferrosilides: recommended for pneumatic transport tubing used in the transport of dry materials where good wear resistance is needed. Rubber lined tubes and fittings: recommended for aggressive media, such as aluminum sulfate, sulfuric acid, ammonia solutions, and caustic soda. Aluminum tubes: recommended for normal operation with such media as aqueous solutions of different neutral salts, and for suspensions. Alloy steel Type 1Kh18N9T: for general use in all media except
 Card 1/2 UDC: 665.652.87.097.3.002.2:678.06+669.14.018.8]

L 06089-67

ACC NR: AF6023552

solutions of hydrofluoric, hydrochloric, and dilute sulfuric acid. Procelain fittings: for all media except hydrofluoric acid, at working temperatures not greater than 100-120°. The article concludes with a discussion of special coatings, such as acid resistant brick, enameled coatings, rubber linings, perchlorovinyl lacquers, and diabasic tiles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 JS

BASMANOV, M.

West Berlin must be a free and demilitarized city. Komm. Vooruzh.-
Sil 2 no.20:77-80 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Berlin--International status)

BASMANOV, P.I., SHATSKIY, S.N.

SHB-1 "Lepestok" Dust Mask for Protecting the Respiratory
Organs from Radioactive Aerosols p. 30

Trudy Vsesoyuznoy Konferentsii po Meditsinskoj radiologii
(Voprosy Gigieny i Dozimetrii) Medgiz, 1957, Moscow Russian, ok.

Proceedings of the All-Union Conference on Medical Radiology
(Hygienic and Dosimetric Problems).

BASMANOV, P.I.; FRIDMAN, T.I.; PETRYANOV, I.V.

New method of purifying and sterilizing the air in the process of fermentation in the production of antibiotics. Med.prom, 13 no.11; 31-35 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(AIR--PURIFICATION) (ANTIBIOTICS)

OGORODNIKOV, B.I.; KIRICHENKO, V.N.; BASMANOV, P.I.; PETRYANOV, I.V.

Trapping of shortlived daughter products of radon decay by
FF fibrous filters. Atom. energ. 15 no.3:230-237 S '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

(Radon—Decay)

(Filters (Chemistry))

BASMANOV, Petr Iosifovich; POPLAVSKAYA, Vanda Avgustovna; VINOGRADOVA,
O.K., red.

[AFA analytical aerosol filters] Analiticheskie aerosol'nye
fil'try AFA. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1964. 17 p. (MIRA 18:9)

L 3768-66 EWT(m)/EWA(h) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023955

UR/0000/65/000/000/0403/0418

AUTHORS: Ogorodnikov, B. I.; Basmanov, P. I.

TITLE: Fundamentals of the application of fibrous filtering materials FP

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk, 1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use in meteorology); doklady konferentsii, Moscow, Atomisdat, 1965, 403-418

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, filter, air filter, filtration, filtering material

ABSTRACT: Several commercial air filters consisting of fibrous filtering materials of type FP (Peteryanov Filters) are discussed. The discussion is based on the expression for the coefficient of filtering action derived by N. A. Fuks (Uspekhi mekhaniki aerorozley. M., Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961) as

$$\alpha = \frac{-\lg K}{(\Delta p)_{760}}$$

where α is the coefficient of filtering action, K, the ratio of particle concentration before and after passing through the filter, and Δp the filter resistance for air velocity of 1 cm/sec and 760 mm Hg. The over-all coefficient of filtering action is divided into four sub-coefficients, viz: diffusion, contact,

L 7028-66

ACC NR: AP5026830 SOURCE CODE: UR/0288/65/000/017/0116/0116

AUTHOR: Lamarin'ye, K. P.; Drobny, B. V.; Chebalak, A. N.; Miroshkin, F. Ya.;
 Petryanov-Sokolov, I. V.; Basmanov, P. I.; Farber, L. D.; Khalupnaya, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: An installation for aseptic preservation of liquid and puree-type foodstuffs in large storage tanks. Class 53, No. 174520

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 116

TOPIC TAGS: food technology, food product machinery, food sanitation

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. An installation for aseptic preservation of liquid and puree-consistency food products in large storage tanks. The unit consists of interconnected sterilizer pipelines made according to Author's Certificate No. 168108, a vacuum cooler, hermetically sealed tanks equipped with locking devices made according to Author's Certificate No. 168109, and bacteriological filters. The unit is designed for continuous operation and for preventing admission of any unsterilized product. The unit is equipped with a discharge reservoir and with an intermediate collector connected to the reservoir and to the sterilizer. 2. A modification of this installation in which connections are simplified by using a disconnectable pipe between the hermetically sealed tanks and the vacuum cooler, and a portable pump with a flexible hose for unloading the food products from the tanks.

Card 1/2 UDC: 664.8.03

L 7028-66

ACC NR. AP5026890

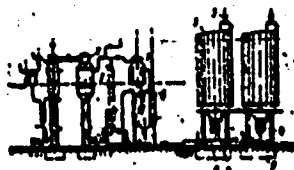


Fig. 1. 1--sterilizer; 2--vacuum cooler; 3--hermetically sealed tanks; 4--locking devices; 5--bacteriological filters; 6--discharge reservoir; 7--intermediate collector; 8--disconnectable pipe; 9--portable pump

SUB CODE: GO,IE,LS/

SUBM DATE: 18Mar64/

ORIG REF: 000/

OTW REF: 000

Card 2/2

RASMANOV, V.

Issuing credit to individual machinery manufacturing enterprises.
Den. i kred. 18 no.12:22-24 D'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik finansovogo otdela Moskovskogo oblastnogo sovnarkhoza.
(Moscow Province--Machinery industry--Finance)(Credit)

BORIN, Ivan Andreyevich; ~~RASMANOV, V.~~, otv. red.; FILIPPOVA, E.,
red.; ~~TELEGINA, T.~~, ~~zakl.~~ red.

[How we struggle for increasing accumulations] Kak my bo-
remsia za uvelichenie nakoplenii; iz opyta raboty zavoda
"Elektrostal'" im. I.F. Tevosiana. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1963. 63 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter zavoda "Elektrostal'" im. I.F.
Tevosyana (for Borin).
(Electrostal'--Steel industry--Management)

KRUK, David Moiseyevich; RASMANOV, V., red.

[Intraplant business accounting] Vnutrizavodskii khoz-
raschet. Moskva, Izd-vo "Finansy," 1964. 100 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. BASMANOV, V. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Automobile Industry - Finance
7. Ways of accelerating the working capital turnover in the automobile industry.
Avt. trakt. prom. no. 10, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BASMANOV, V.A.

Extending credit for the acquisition of new machinery. Avt.i trakt.
prom. no.10:1-2 0 '55. (MIRA 9:1)

1.Ministerstvo avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Automobile industry--Finance)

Cd

P

Floitation of manganese slimes at Chiaturi. A preliminary communication. V. A. RASHMANOV, *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 3, 11(1960).—The flotation of Chiaturi Mn ores has many difficulties and is accompanied by large losses in the slimes. The total losses at all plants amount to 40%. The problem was solved by preliminary agitation with H₂SO₄ for 10-15 min. and subsequent addition of Na oleate, liquid glass and pine oil. The use of 100-200 g. H₂SO₄. and 800 g. Na oleate per ton of classified material of -100 +250 mesh yielded 40.6% concentrate of 48.12% Mn. Ratio was 90.0%. Optimum conditions for large-scale flotation are being investigated.

H. Z. Kamich

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
ECONOMY DIVISION
LIT-7000

18

CA

Magneite and talc from talc deposits at Shabrov.
 V. A. Hargmady. *Gorno-Obogatitel*, Zhur. No. 4, 27-31
 (1938).—The rock contained talc 50, magneite 43.4,
 and magneite and chromite 2.5%. A flow sheet is given
 and discussed. Three comm. products are obtainable:
 talc contg. not more than 1.5% Fe oxides, talc contg.
 84% insol. residue and magneite contg. 78.6% $MgCO_3$
 and a small amt. of $(Mg, Fe)CO_3$. B. Z. Kamich

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIANTS

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

193400 MAY QWY 601

193400 MAY QWY 601

193400 MAY QWY 601

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES DATA		TREATMENT OF MANGANESE SLIMES	
1. <u>Chisturi, V. A. Hanson. (Gore-Hospital, Zhar. No. 6, 32-42 (1937); cf. C. A. 31, 1331).</u> The plant is capable of an extn. of 79.7% Mn but at present the extn. is only 70%, while 10% is lost in tailings and 20% in slimes. Compos. of slimes was MnO, 17.37; MnO 10.01; MnO (in silicate) 0.01; SiO₂ 46.80; Al₂O₃ 7.83; Fe₂O₃ 2.25; TiO₂ 0.15; CaO 1.47; MgO 0.68 and Mn 10.55%. Small scale experiments with the slimes showed that it is possible to obtain a conc. concentrate by the gravitation method on tables, by flotation, and by the combined method. The wet method on tables was the most economical but the extn. of Mn was not over 60%. Flotation yielded a higher Mn extn. but at a higher cost. The combined method proved satisfactory both from the tech. and economic viewpoints. The yield of concentrate was 38.66% contg. 49.6% Mn and extn. was 68.5% Mn. Flow sheet is given. R. Z. Kamich		2. <u>Chisturi, V. A. Hanson. (Gore-Hospital, Zhar. No. 6, 32-42 (1937); cf. C. A. 31, 1331).</u> The plant is capable of an extn. of 79.7% Mn but at present the extn. is only 70%, while 10% is lost in tailings and 20% in slimes. Compos. of slimes was MnO, 17.37; MnO 10.01; MnO (in silicate) 0.01; SiO₂ 46.80; Al₂O₃ 7.83; Fe₂O₃ 2.25; TiO₂ 0.15; CaO 1.47; MgO 0.68 and Mn 10.55%. Small scale experiments with the slimes showed that it is possible to obtain a conc. concentrate by the gravitation method on tables, by flotation, and by the combined method. The wet method on tables was the most economical but the extn. of Mn was not over 60%. Flotation yielded a higher Mn extn. but at a higher cost. The combined method proved satisfactory both from the tech. and economic viewpoints. The yield of concentrate was 38.66% contg. 49.6% Mn and extn. was 68.5% Mn. Flow sheet is given. R. Z. Kamich	

BASMANOV, V. A.

"Requirements of industry as to the quality of mineral raw materials."
Handbook for geologists—Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geologicheskoi lit-ry
Komiteta po delam geologii pri Snt SSSR, no. 42, Ores Containing lead, zinc, silver,
gold, and other metals, 1948.

ALADINSKIY, P.I.; ARONSKIND, S.Sh.; GLAZKOVSKIY, V.A.; KVASKOV, A.P.;
SUVOROV, P.S.; SEMANENKOV, I.V., redaktor; ~~BASMANOV, V.A.~~
redaktor; SHERGYNVA, N.A., redaktor; MANINA, N.P., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Results of the organization and work of an ore-dressing laboratory]
Opyt organizatsii i raboty obegatitel'noi laboratorii. Trudy lab.
geol.upr. no.3:3-57 '52. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)
(Ore dressing)

BASMANOV, V.A.; BOROVIK, I.P.; GUSEV, S.G.; DOKUCHAYEV, M.M.; KUKUNOV,
I.M.; PETROV, S.P.; DORONICHEVA, L.A., nauchnyy red.; FEDOROVA,
T.N., red.isd-va; GILJENSON, P.G., tekhn.red.; RUDAKOVA, N.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Opencast mining and blasting operations] Otkrytye gornye i
vzryvnye raboty. Pod red. I.M.Kukunova. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 335 p.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Strip mining)

(Blasting)

SOKOLOV, A.A.; prof.; STEPANOV, A.Ya.; GOHLANOV, I.V., ekonomist,
retsensent [deceased]; BASMANOV, V.A., ekonomist, red.;
TKACHUN, A.I., red.isd-va; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhn.red.;
UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Financing and issuing credit to the machinery industry]
Finansirovanie i kreditovanie mashinostroitel'noi pro-
myshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo mashino-
stroit.lit-ry. 1960. 247 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(Machinery industry--Finance)

SHMANENKOV, I.V., red.; ZVEREV, L.V., red.; KOVALENKO, O.V., red.;
SOKOLOV, I.Yu., red.; EYGELES, M.A., red.; Prinyali uchastiye:
~~BASMANOV, V.A., red.~~; KAMINSKAYA, L.S., red.; KOTS, G.A., red.;
LEVIUSH, I.T., red.; MOKROUSOV, V.A., red.; PODKOSOV, L.G.,
red.; ROZHKOVA, Ye.V.; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., red.; FEDOROV, P.N., red.;
FINKEL'SHTEYN, I.D.; KHONINA, O.I., red.; GRISHINA, T.B., red.
izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the dressing and industrial processing of minerals]
Issledovaniia po obogashcheniiu i tekhnologii poleznykh iskopayemykh.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр,
1961. 131 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Russia(1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр.
2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syr'ya (for Eygeles, Leviush)

(Ores)

KONKIN, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; BASMANOV, V.A., otv. red.; MEDVEDEVA, R.,
red.izd-va; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting in an enterprise; from the practice of the
Gorkiy Automobile Plant] Khoziaistvennyi raschet na predpriatii;
iz opyta Gor'kovskogo avtosavoda. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1962. 71p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Gorkiy—Automobile industry--Finance)

SHER, I.D., prof.; ZHIVOTKOVA, L.F., kand. ekon.nauk; TAL'MINA, P.V.,
kand. ekon.nauk; BUNICH, P.G., prof.; ~~BASMANOV, V.A.;~~
~~ROGOVTSEV, S.Ye.;~~ KONDRAT'YEVA, A., red.; TELEGINA, T.,
tekhn. red.

[Finance of industry and construction] Finansy promyshlennosti
i stroitel'stva. [By] I.D.Sher i dr. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1963. 288 p. (MIRA 16;11)

(Finance)

AKSENOV, L.V.; BASMANOVA, M.D., starshiy ekonomist

Remarkable initiative of V. Petisov's brigade. Tekst. prgm. 21
no. 4:72-73 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zapobotnoy platy fabriki "Osvobozhdenyy
trud" (for Aksenov).
(Textile industry—Labor productivity)

137-58-6-11994

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 115 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agladze, R.I., Gaprindashvili, V.N., Basmanova, S.N.

TITLE: Carbonization of Alkaline Sulfide Antimony Solutions (Karbonizatsiya shchelochno-sul'fidnykh rastvorov sur'my)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta metalla i gorn. dela. AN GruzSSR, 1957, Vol 8, pp 147-153

ABSTRACT: The carbonization process was carried out in a 300-cc reaction vessel. 98% of CO_2 from a tank were introduced through a constant-pressure vessel. The quantity of gas being supplied to the reactor vessel was determined by means of a transparent tube-type flow gage. The carbonization of the solution showed that the reaction of Sb sulfo salt with CO_2 produces an Sb sulfide precipitate and that the compound NaHCO_3 forms in the solution accompanied by the liberation of H_2S . If the temperature is raised to 100°C the carbonization process terminates in the formation of Na_2CO_3 . The amount of CO_2 needed for complete carbonization of the solution is a direct function of the concentration of Sb in the solution. Best results were obtained by carrying out the process at room temperature, by increasing

Card 1/2

137-58-6-11994

Carbonization of Alkaline Sulfide Antimony Solutions

the height of the bubbler column to 5 m, by passing the CO₂ at a volumetric rate of 1.0-1.5 l/hr, and by employing solutions the Sb content of which does not exceed 20 g/l.

G.S.

1. Antimony--Carbonization
2. Antimony sulfide--Chemical reactions
3. Carbon dioxide--Chemical reactions

Card 2/2

S/081/60/000/012(II)/004/010
A006/A001Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 12 (II), p. 482,
48385AUTHOR: Basmanova, S.N.TITLE: The Problem of Obtaining High Purity Chromium⁷PERIODICAL: V sb.: Gidroelektrometallurgiya, Tbilisi, AN GruzSSR, 1959,
pp. 167 - 176

TEXT: The author investigated the process of chromium refining by the iodide method. It was established that CrI_3 was formed out of elements at an optimum temperature of 700°C (sublimation temperature $\sim 800^\circ\text{C}$). The author proves the possibility of iron iodide formation from iron impurities in electrolytic chromium at 500°C when refining chromium by the iodide method. The mixture of chrome and iron iodides obtained is separated and high purity chromium is obtained as a result of refining. An attempt was made of subjecting ferrochromium to iodination, for the purpose of separating chromium and iron contained therein. When heating ferrochromium to 700°C , the iron iodide formed in the iodine atmosphere evaporated and condensed in the cooler. The use of

Card 1/2

S/081/60/000/012(II)/004/010
A006/A001

The Problem of Obtaining High Purity Chromium

alternating heat in ferrochrome iodination makes it possible to eliminate the labor consuming operation of ferrochrome crushing. A convenient and stable design of a reaction apparatus is suggested for the multiple production of pure chromium by the iodide method.

N. Shiryayeva ✓

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

AGLADZE, R.I.; GAPRINDASHVILI, V.N.; BASMANOVA, S.N.

Preparation of arsenic trisulfide. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. i
elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR no. 1:125-130 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Arsenic sulfide)

BASMANOVA, S.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5277

Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektro-
tekhniki.

Trudy, t. 1 (Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. Institute of Applied
Chemistry and Electrochemistry. Transactions) v.1. Tiflis, 1960.
186 p. Errata slip inserted.

Personalities cannot be established in Georgian writing.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for mineralogists; metal-
lurgists, and mining specialists.

COVERAGE: The collection contains articles concerning recent research on
methods for treating antimony- and arsenic-bearing ores and carbonate
ores of manganese. Research on the electrochemical properties of certain
ores and their electrodeposition is also discussed. The collection includes

Card 1/5

18

Institute of Applied Chemistry (Cont.)

SOV/5277

studies on the corrosion and electrical properties of certain alloys, studies of the properties of certain cements and cement components, and studies of certain phases of the cement production process. The following personalities are mentioned: Professor N. A. Figurovskiy and his scientific assistant T. B. Gavrilova (p. 118, bottom); R. I. Agladze, Academician, AN GSSR (AS Georgian SSR) (p. 150); S. D. Dzhaparidze and N. I. Lagidze (p. 171). The articles which are written in Georgian are followed by a resumé in Russian. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Kakabadze, V. [Printed in Georgian] 3
2. Agladze, R. I., and V. N. Gaprindashvili. Hydrometallurgical Processing of Antimony Ores From the Zopkhitskiy Deposit 49

Card 245-

Institute of Applied Chemistry (Cont.)

SOV/5277

9. Purtseladze, Kh. G. , G. D. Chachanidze, and A. A. Tivadze.
Determination of the Dimensions of Particles of Certain
Products From the Chemical Treatment of Carbonate Ores
of Manganese 117
 10. Agladze, R. I. , V. N. Gaprindashvili, and S. N. Basmanova.
Production of Arsenic Trisulfide 125
 11. Gaprindashvili, V. N. Problems in the Cementation of
Antimony From Alkali-Sulfide Solutions 131
 12. Gongliashvili, A. N. Some Problems in the Electrodeposition
of Iron From Sulfuric-Acid Solutions 139
 13. Gogicheva, Kh. I. , and R. A. Pirumova. Investigation to De-
velop a Method for Producing Caustic Dolomite from Regional
Dolomite 153
- Card 4/5

BASMANOVA, S.N.

Effect of a magnetic field on the chemical and electrochemical
solution of ferrochromium in hydrochloric acid. Trudy Inst.
prikl.khim.i elektrokhim., AN Gruz.SSR 3:117-128 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Chromium alloys—Electrometallurgy)
(Magnetic fields)

5 (2,3)

AUTHORS:

Shatenshteyn, A. I., Kalinachenko, V. R., Yurygina, Ye., N.,
Basmanova, V. M.

SOV/79-29-3-21/61

TITLE:

Deuteron Exchange Between Liquid DBr and Phenylated Alkanes
(Deyterooobmen mezhdu zhidkim DBr i fenilirovannymi alkanami)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 3, pp 849-855 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The reaction rate of the electrophilic substitution of hydrogen in alkyl benzenes [(of the chlorination (Refs 1,2), bromination (Ref 3), nitration (Ref 4) and alkylation according to Friedel-Crafts (Ref 5)] decreases in the following order:
 $C_6H_5CH_3 > C_6H_5C_2H_5 > C_6H_5CH(CH_3)_2 > C_6H_5C(CH_3)_3$. This is explained (Refs 6,7) by the effect of "superconjugation" ($\sigma\pi$ -conjugation). It may be assumed in an analogous way that the rate of the corresponding reactions, under participation of the polyphenylated alkanes, also depends on the ratio of the number of the α -CH-bonds to the number of the aromatic rings. If it is, however, taken into account that the bromination rate of the alkyl benzenes depends on the ramification of the carbon chain not only on the α -, but also on the β -carbon atom of the alkyl

Card 1/3

Deuteron Exchange Between Liquid DBr and Phenylated Alkanes

SOV/79-29-3-21/61

group (Ref 3) it is not impossible that in the reactions of the electrophilic substitution of hydrogen in other phenylated alkanes the ratio between the number of rings and the number of the more remote CH-bonds is of importance. In order to prove the correctness of these assumptions the authors investigated the deuteron exchange between the polyphenylated alkanes and liquid DBr (Refs 8,9). Its mechanism is closely related with the mechanism of the chemical reactions of the electrophilic substitution of hydrogen (Ref 10). Some results were already earlier published (Ref 11). Experiments of this kind were carried out with the following hydrocarbons: diphenyl-, triphenyl-, tetraphenyl methane, fluorene, dibenzyl, sym.-tetraphenyl ethane, 1,1,1-triphenyl ethane, 1,3-diphenyl propane, 1,4-diphenyl butane and 1,5-diphenyl pentane. Thus it was demonstrated that the phenyl rings separated by the carbon atom (in tetraphenyl methane) are of mutual influence as regards the reactivity. It is compared with the influence exerted by the effect of the π - and σ, π -conjugation upon the reactivity of the aromatic ring. There are 2 tables and 36 references, 16 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Deuteron Exchange Between Liquid DBr and Phenylated Alkanes SOV/79-29-3-21/61

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova i Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut poluproduktov i krasiteley
(Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov and Scientific
Research Institute of Semiproducts and Dyes)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1958

Card 3/3

28(4)

AUTHORS:

Zhdanova, K. I., Basmanova, V. M., Shatonshteyn, A. I.

SOV/76-33-6-43/44

TITLE:

Method of Taking Weighed Samples From Substances Which Easily React With Air Moisture (Sposob vzyatiya navesok veshchestv, legko reagiruyushchikh s atmosfernoy vlagoy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 6, pp 1438 - 1439 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

This article describes a device (Fig) which permits precisely weighed samples (from 0.0001 to 2 g) of easily melting substances to be taken with the exclusion of moisture and air. The device is to be used for physico-chemical investigations with the aid of substances such as the halides of aluminum, titanium, tin, and similar elements. In principle, the device is a glass vessel in which - under vacuum and after corresponding heating - a glass ampule with the substance is broken at the moment of melting. The liquid substance enters into small weighed glass ampules (up to 20 pieces) which are closed by melting with the aid of a heated wire. After an accurate description of the device and the working procedure, the authors express their thanks to the glass blower A. A. Orlov. There is

Card 1/2

Method of Taking Weighed Samples From Substances Which SOV/76-33-6-43/44
Easily React With Air Moisture

1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova, Moskva (Physico-
chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1958

Card 2/2

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; ZHDANOVA, K.I.; BASMANOVA, V.M.

Mechanism of the isomerisation and deuterium exchange of naph-
thenes in liquid HBr. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.5:1117-1120 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno
akademikom S.S.Medvedevym.

(Naphthenes)

(Deuterium)

(Hydrobromic acid)

88488

S/079/61/031/001/022/025
B001/B066

5.1190

2209

AUTHORS: Shatenshteyn, A. I., Zhdanova, K. I., and Basmanova, V. M.

TITLE: Comparison of Some Bromides as Catalysts in the Deuterium Exchange Between Aromatic Compounds and Liquid Deuterobromide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1961, Vol. 31, No. 1, pp. 250 - 258

TEXT: Only few data are available on the acid catalysis of the isotopic exchange of hydrogen in CH-bonds of organic compounds. The present paper bases upon those by M. Polanyi and co-workers (Ref. 2), by A. Klit, A. Langseth (Ref. 3), and by Shatenshteyn (Ref. 4). The following order of catalytic activity of bromides was established by means of deuterium exchange between liquid deuterobromide and benzene:

$\text{AlBr}_3(5 \cdot 10^5) \gg \text{GaBr}_3(10^5) > \text{FeBr}_3(10^4) \gg \text{BBr}_3(3 \cdot 10^1) > \text{SbBr}_3(6) > \text{TiBr}_4(1) \gg \text{SnBr}_4$.

The numbers in brackets denote by how many times the deuterium exchange with the given bromide proceeds more quickly than with a TiBr_4 solution of the same concentration. SnBr_4 does not markedly accelerate the reaction. X

Card 1/3

88488

Comparison of Some Bromides as Catalysts in
the Deuterium Exchange Between Aromatic Com-
pounds and Liquid Deutero-bromide

S/079/61/031/001/022/025
B001/B066

InBr₃ is one of the most active catalysts. The resultant data characterizing the relative electrophilic ratio of the bromides are compared with published data on their relative acidity. The catalysis of hydrogen exchange in aromatic compounds with acid-like bromides dissolved in liquid DBr is explained by the formation of complexes consisting of an aromatic compound, deuterobromide, and bromide. Owing to the coordinated unsaturated state of the bromide, and to the relationship between hydrocarbon and deuterium, the D-Br bond is polarized or split, which favors the passing of deuterium into the aromatic nucleus. The formation of a bond between the functional group of the aromatic compound (C₆H₅NO₂; C₆H₅COOH) and the bromide suppresses the catalytic activity of the latter and retards the hydrogen exchange in the aromatic ring. The data obtained agree with the assumption that one and the same reaction of hydrogen exchange had to proceed according to the associative or to the ionic mechanism, depending on its accomplishment. An overlapping of the mechanisms and the formation of intermediates is possible in this connection.

Card 2/3

Comparison of Some Bromides as Catalysts in
the Deuterium Exchange Between Aromatic Com-
pounds and Liquid Deuterobromide

88188

S/079/61/031/001/022/025
B001/B066

P. P. Alikhanov is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 8 tables, and
64 references: 21 Soviet, 24 US, 13 British, 6 German, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova
(Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1960

X

Card 3/3

ZHDANOVA, K.I.; BASMANOVA, V.M.; SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.

Catalytic isomerization of methylcyclopentane in liquid hydrogen bromide. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.7:2134-2138 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.
(Cyclopentane) (Cyclohexane)

ACC NR: AP7001403

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/021/0082/0083

INVENTORS: Shulyatikov, B. V.; Davydova, N. B.; Artemova, D. I.; Basmanova, V. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vacuum mercury pump. Class 27, No. 187925

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 21, 1966, 82-83

TOPIC TAGS: pump, high pressure pump, mercury, compressible gas, gas compressor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a vacuum mercury pump for transferring and circulating aggressive or rare gases. The pump is connected through a mercury valve to a forevacuum pump. It includes working cylinders provided with suction and exhaust valves, and auxiliary mercury containers. To produce gradual pumping and to insure a high degree of gas compression, the working cylinders are connected in series along the path of the gas being pumped, while the cylinders of the high vacuum stages are connected in parallel to an auxiliary container which is placed below their level. The auxiliary container of the low vacuum stage cylinder is equal to the cylinder in volume and is placed above its level by more than 760 mm (see Fig. 1). To automate the operation, a mercury valve is made in the form of two vessels connected by a vertical pipe and a spiral. The bottom part of the lower vessel is provided with two cylindrical cups of unequal diameters. The upper vessel carries a bent valve for regulating the return of mercury into the lower vessel through the

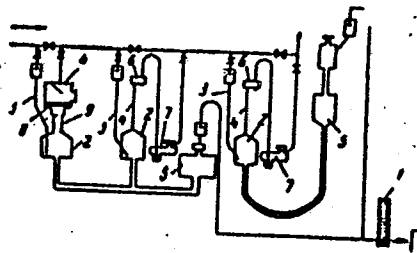
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UDC: 621.526

ACC NR:

AP7001403

- Fig. 1. 1 - mercury duct; 2 - working cylinders;
3 - suction valves; 4 - exhaust valves;
5 - auxiliary containers; 6 - drop
repellers; 7 - outflow hydraulic locks;
8 - diaphragm; 9 - tube with asymmetrically
located openings for mercury



vertical tube. This valve periodically connects the mercury pump to the forevacuum pump and to the line of atmospheric air through the regulating valve. To eliminate the influence of atmospheric pressure changes on the work of the mercury valve, a bubbler with an adjustable mercury level is installed in the air line. The suction valves may be in the form of tubes with openings in their lower parts and submerged in mercury, while the exhaust valves are also tubular but contain drop repellers and outflow hydraulic locks. To increase the reliability, the exhaust valves are of a cylindrical, conical, or a similarly shaped diaphragm made of a porous material, such as stainless steel. This material should be permeable to gas but impervious to mercury. The space below the diaphragm is connected to the working cylindrical tube with asymmetrically located inlet and outlet openings for mercury. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 15Jul65

Card 2/2

MUROMTSEV, S.N.; NENASHEV, V.P.; BORODIYUK, N.A.; BASMANOV, P.I.

Quantitative determination of diphtheria anatoxin aerosol.
Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 21 no.8:47-50 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(DIPHTHERIA)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

(AIR-MICROBIOLOGY)

BASMANOVA, Ye.A.; SAZANOVA, A.M.

Sulfite cellulose made of sawdust. Bum. prom. 36 no.10:17
0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Okulovskiy kombinat.
(Cellulose)

SOCHA, Josef; BASNAK, Vlastimil; SLAMA, Josef; BURIANEK, Ludevit; KREMR, Milan; HRABOVSKY, Vaclav; MICHAEL, Hradil, inz.; ONDRACEK, Jaroslav; PEKTOR, Vladimir, inz.

Conference of the Czechoslovak Scientific Technical Society on the present conditions and outlook for development of the tanning industry. Kozarstvi 12 no.12:371-373 D '62.

1. N.p.Svit, Otrokovice (for Socha, Basnak). 2. N.p. Svit, Gottwaldov (for Slama). 3. N.p. Kozeluzne, Bosany (for Burianek).
4. Vyskumny ustav kozedelný, Otrokovice (for Kremer, Hrabovsky, Michael, Ondracek and Pektor).

BASNAK'YAN, G.A.; TITS, Z.I.

Pneumatic transportation of seeds in case of high concentration
of material in the mixture. Trakt. i sel'khozmaash. no.12:
26-28 D '65. (MIR 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
sel'skogo khozyays va.

L 14448-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6008227

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/002/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Basnak'yan, I. A.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Vaccines and Sera im. I. I. Mechnikov (Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok)

TITLE: Synchronous propagation of microorganisms as a method of studying their biology

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 2, 1965, 85-89

TOPIC TAGS: microbiology, biochemistry, biologic metabolism, cell physiology, cytology

ABSTRACT: This review article based on Soviet and non-Soviet literature treats briefly the history of simultaneous propagation of microorganisms, and discusses the mechanical, physical and metabolic methods of evoking synchronized cell division, the hypotheses of various non-Soviet authors on the mechanism of synchronized cell division, and the usefulness of this effect in aiding study of the factors responsible for cell growth and reproduction. He also discusses the results in the literature on DNA, RNA and protein synthesis; the metabolic links associated with the cell's energy balance; and the function of enzymes and coenzymes in cell division. Finally, he mentions the use of

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ACC NR: AP6008227

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this method in work on other factors, such as lysogenesis and its dependence on the cell's growth phase, the effect of lethal radiation doses, etc. The author recommends wider use of this method for studying physiological factors in microorganisms which are associated with cell division. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 05Nov63 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 040

BVK

Card 2/2

L 60982-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5018370

UR/0064/65/000/007/0495/0497
661.715.352:66.067.84

AUTHORS: Shcherbakova, N. V.; ^{44.55}Basner, M. Ye.; ^{44.65}Sobolev, V. M. ^{44.65}

33
6

TITLE: Removal of cyclopentadiene from isoprene by maleic anhydride solution

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 7, 1965, 495-497

TOPIC TAGS: ^{44.55}organic chemistry, synthetic rubber, maleic anhydride, isoprene

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for the removal of cyclopentadiene from isoprene. The method is based on the reaction of cyclopentadiene with maleic anhydride according to the reaction (I). On the reaction of maleic anhydride, introduced into isoprene in a dimethyl formamide solution, with isoprene (II). The optimum conditions of purification ensuring a minimum consumption of maleic anhydride and isoprene for the side reaction were determined, and the velocity constants of the two reactions were calculated. The kinetic equations are given. The kinetic curves showing the variation in the cyclopentadiene content in isoprene at different maleic anhydride concentrations and at different temperatures are plotted. The temperature coefficient for reaction (I) is equal to 1.7, that of reaction (II) is 21; with increasing temperature the rate of the first

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018370

reaction increases more slowly than the rate of the second reaction. The equations obtained permit choosing the optimum conditions. The amount of cyclopentadiene in isoprene the amount of maleic anhydride necessary for obtaining the desired degree of purification is calculated. The equations given here can be used without introducing great errors for a cyclopentadiene content below 0.5% and at a concentration of maleic anhydride in dimethyl formamide of 25-30%. The procedure for industrial conditions is described. It is technologically simple, excludes the use of inflammable substances, and results in an increase of the desired product. (Chem. Abstr. 1966:130000)

A. I. Aliev et al.

Card 1/2

TSAYLINGOL'D, A.L.; TYURYAYEV, I.Ya.; PILIPENKO, F.S.; BASNEP, M.Ye.;
DCSHCHATOV, V.V.; STEPANOV, G.A.

Investigating the kinetics of the oxidative dehydrogenation
of n-butylenes to biviny. Khim. prom. 42 no.9:647-651
S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KHEL'P, K. [Help, K.]; BASNEV, S.P.; RIKK, E.; TIMOFEYEV, I.A.; TUL'P, M.
[Tulp, M.]

One of the possible efficient ways to use tunnel gas. Khim. i tekhn. gor.
slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.12:106-111 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

11.2219
15.8150

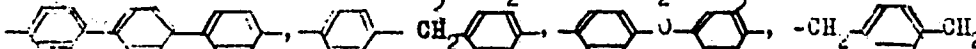
26296
3/190/61/003/008/009/019
B110/B218

AUTHORS: Korshak, V. V., Krongauz, Ye. S., Gribkova, P. N., Basnev, V. A.

TITLE: Study in the field of coordination-chain polymers. V. Synthesis of metal-containing polymers of bis- β -diketones

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 1203-1209

TEXT: In previous papers (Ref. 1: Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 1764, 1959; Ref. 2: *ibid.* 2, 662, 1960) the authors had shown that coordination-chain polymers were formed by interaction of bis- β -diketones and acetates (or acetyl acetonates) of bivalent metals. Bis- β -diketones of the following structure were studied: $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CO}-\text{Y}-\text{COCH}_2\text{COCH}_3$, where Y =



Most of these polymers were unsoluble and had decomposition temperatures of between 200 and 400°C. It was the aim of the present work to produce

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